

FEEDING STOCK.**How often in Twenty Four Hours is it Necessary?**

This question is assuredly one of much significance. It would have been looked upon as a foolish question had it been propounded a few years ago, but the world is moving, so that now it is not thought unworthy of being discussed at large assemblies of farmers and in leading agricultural papers of the day. If it were only a question of a saving of labour it would even then be of considerable importance, but as it involves the saving of both food and labor, too much attention cannot well be given to the matter until it is settled one way or the other.

It would be claiming too much to affirm that in feeding two meals per day instead of three, that there would be a saving of one-third in the labor involved. The noon meal seldom involves so much labor as that given morning and evening, as it does not usually contain so many food factors. The extra labor, notwithstanding, is considerable, and if it can be avoided without loss to the stock, it certainly should be.

That the stock will do as well or better on two meals per day than three is as yet an open question. The arguments in favor of the respective systems are physiological in their nature. The conclusions, however, have as yet only been arrived at as the result of observation, but it is observation that has been based upon actual test, at least in some instances.

It is argued in favor of the three meal per day system, that live stock when pasturing will eat for a time and will then lie down. After a time they will eat again and lie down, and that the periods of alternate eating and lying down are more than two in number per day. The conclusion is therefore arrived at that nature teaches us that live stock should get more than two meals per day.

In answer to this it may be said, first, that there is a difference usually in the food components; and secondly, that the long period between the evening and morning meal suggests the possibility of another just as long between the morning and the evening meals, without injury to the stock.

The food fed to live stock in the stables oftentimes contains a grain ration, which is not so easy or so quick of digestion as grass, and therefore it sustains the animal for a longer period without discomfort. There is also less exercise taken by the animal fed in the stable, hence so large an amount of food is not

necessary. The animal which is pastured, oftentimes must expend a large amount of energy in gathering its food, and so requires the food not only more frequently but more in quantity. The amount of food required to sustain the animal while being pastured is considerably more than when kept at rest. On the other hand the effect, of confinement upon the bodily health have to be considered.

That animals can go from ten to twelve hours without any discomfort in the night season, goes far to show that they can do this also in the day, providing that they are kept at rest. When they are out on pasture they occupy the day in laying up a reserve store for use at night. When in the stable there is not the same necessity for this, as their food is brought to them.

That milch cows will do quite as well on two meals per day as upon three in the stable is stoutly affirmed by a considerable number who have tried it. We are not sure if any reports have been issued on this subject from experimental stations, but in coming to decisions such as that to which we have referred, the farmer seldom makes a mistake even when the food is not weighed.

That fattening steers will do as well on two meals per day as on three has not been tried by a very large number, but it is beginning to find its advocates. Those who have been in the habit of feeding five meals per day will be surprised indeed if it should turn out that two meals will answer the purpose just as well. It is a question well worth looking into and one which will very likely repay a most careful investigation.—**Live Stock and Farm.**

"I AM AFRAID, MADAM," said a gentleman who was looking for apartments, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant." It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but, from the front verandah, one has such a fine view of people who miss the trains," she added, with an air of triumph.

AN IRISHMAN found a sovereign in the street, which proved to be light, and he could only obtain 19s 3d for it. Soon after, chance threw another in his way, but Pat exclaimed—"Faix, I'll have nothing to do with you, for I lost ninepence by the last one I found."

A SMALL BOY of four summers was riding on a rocking-horse with a companion. He was seated rather uncomfortably on the horse's neck. After a reflective pause, he said, "I think if one of us gets off I could ride much better."

American Cheese in England.

The following circular issued by the cheese committee of the Home and Foreign Products Exchange, Limited, London, England, under date of March, 1891, touching upon the quality of the American cheese offered for sale on the London market will be found interesting:

"At the opening of a new cheese season we think it may be useful to record some experiences of the American cheese trade in 1890-91.

"For some years past the United States product has been waning in popularity on the London market; relatively because of a distinct deterioration from the earlier standards.

"To find a factory which, week by week, fulfills the acquirements for a choice article, is now the exception.

"It is a matter of universal complaint here, that the American supply has not come up to these essential conditions, with the result that losses and disappointments have been numerous.

"The goods have, on arrival, only too often proved to be either porous in the make and with an excess of moisture, or, on the other hand, tight and leathery; in both cases developing bad keeping qualities.

"The moist loose cheese becoming ill-flavored rapidly, while the light poor cheese goes wrong in flavor before the curd has had time to break down and become mellow. There have also been complaints of color flying badly.

"Earlier in the season the cheese shipped too green, and consequently, during the summer months at least, suffered seriously in transit, natural development being arrested, and cheese spoilt.

"More careful attention to strong well-fitting boxes and good coopering is also desirable.

"It is, however, only fair to say, that the lately made cheese from all sections, was on the whole very good for the October make.

"We do not presume to instruct practical makers as to cause and remedies; it is our duty simply to indicate those points where improvement is needed, and to trust to the abundant energy and skill of the dairy farmers of America that they will make a strenuous effort to recover their lost prestige.

"We would point out that their interest is the same as ours. A good product not only commands the full market value, but makes the business crisp and pleasant to all concerned on both sides of the Atlantic, as an excuse for troubling you with these remarks.

A pig never learns to drink water out of a glass.